UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/366
17 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/CHINESE
ENGLISH/FRENCH
RUSSIAN

Forty-eighth session
Item 60 of the provisional agenda*

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION FOR DISARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	3
II.	REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	3
	China	3
	New Zealand	5
	Philippines	6
	Tunisia	6
	Ukraine	7
	United Arab Emirates	9
III.	REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	11
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	11
IV.	REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	11
	Education International (EI)	11

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
Evangelical Lutheran Church of America	12
Global Education Associates	13
International Association of University Presidents	14
International School-to-School Experience	15
Peace Education Resource Centre	15

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 6 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/27 entitled "Education and information for disarmament". In this resolution the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities with regard to education for disarmament.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 18 January 1993, requested all Member States to provide relevant information about this matter. To date, the Secretary-General has received replies from China, New Zealand, Tunisia and Ukraine. The replies are reproduced in section II of the report. Other replies received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

3. In addition, letters dated 2 June 1993 requesting information on disarmament education were sent to international governmental organizations concerned with the subject and to non-governmental organizations and educational and research organizations. The replies are reproduced in section III and section IV of the report.

4. Further replies from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CHINA

[Original: Chinese]

[31 May 1993]

China pursues its own independent foreign policy of peace and consistently develops friendly relations with all countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China has untiringly sought to safeguard world peace and stability and is an unwavering force for the preservation of world peace. The Chinese Government consistently devotes much attention to and actively participates in the international community's disarmament efforts; it also actively participates in and supports all activities of Chinese non-governmental organizations in the area of education and information for disarmament.

I

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and the United Nations Disarmament Research Institute (UNIDIR) jointly sponsored the Asian-Pacific Regional Symposium on Security and Disarmament from 23 to 25 March 1992 at Beijing. Some 40 highly qualified international public figures, government officials and eminent specialists and scholars in the field of international affairs from 23 countries attended the meeting under the chairmanship of the Director of UNIDIR, Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala. Mr. Liu Huaqiu, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of

China, presided over the opening ceremony and delivered an address in which he gave a full account of China's position on such major issues as international peace and security and arms control and put forward six proposals by the Chinese Government on security and disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region. Meeting participants held wide-ranging and in-depth discussions on the regional and subregional security and disarmament situation in Asia and the Pacific. The meeting was highly successful and achieved the objectives set.

A symposium on disarmament and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region was organized at Shanghai from 17 to 19 August 1992 by the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Shanghai International Affairs Research Centre with the active participation and financial assistance of the Chinese Government. Some 40 accredited official representatives and more than 20 observers attended the meeting. Mr. Qian Qichen, member of the State Council of China and Minister for Foreign Affairs, provided a comprehensive account of China's views on the changing contemporary international situation and the country's position on such major issues as global and regional security and disarmament. He also put forward five proposals for furthering security and disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region and promoting regional peace and development. The Mayor of Shanghai, Mr. Huang Ju, also addressed the opening meeting. Participants considered such topics as the global and Asia-Pacific regional security situation in the 1990s, Asia-Pacific regional and subregional security and disarmament, and security mechanisms and confidence-building measures. The discussions were extremely effective in promoting mutual understanding of the positions and views of government and academic circles with regard to the aforementioned issues.

II

During 1992, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, the Chinese scientific community and other non-governmental organizations, focusing on the twin topics of love for peace and promotion of disarmament, carried out a variety of activities with the active encouragement and support of the Chinese Government. Principal activities included:

1. Peace education activities to strengthen the people's love of peace. At the national level, China has on numerous occasions developed peace-related information and educational activities aimed at mobilizing the masses, particularly youth, to work together to safeguard world peace. For example, in 1992, World Peace Day was observed in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and other localities along with the International Week for Science and Peace; activities included "The Dove of Peace is on the Wing", a Science and Peace International Film Week, a television variety programme entitled "An Evening of Peace Songs", and the issuing of special commemorative postal envelopes. Numerous organizations, news agencies, major academic institutions, scientific research groups and enterprises took part in the activities.

2. Disarmament research, using the news media and press to disseminate information about peace and disarmament. The Association for Peace and Disarmament, adapting to the changing situation, has intensified its research on Asia-Pacific regional and global security and disarmament and has prepared several research reports and published the magazine Peace. In addition, it has broadened its contacts with the news media and, working through mass

organizations, publicized important views on peace and disarmament and enhanced the general public's understanding of such issues.

3. Strengthening international exchanges and increasing mutual understanding and cooperation. The relevant Chinese non-governmental organizations have engaged in exchanges and cooperative efforts with popular peace and disarmament organizations, research institutions and eminent persons from all countries. Currently, they are working to establish relations of all kinds with more than 300 peace organizations and research institutes in over 70 countries. In 1992 alone, delegations visited countries including Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Japan, Egypt and Israel, while visiting delegations were received from peace organizations in Russia, Kazakhstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, Germany, Egypt, India, Japan, the United States of America, Korea and Mongolia. These groups have also taken part in international efforts to consider how to promote the maintenance of peace and of disarmament among the people, and in information and education activities aimed at this end.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[10 June 1993]

1. The Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control (PACDAC), was established under the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament a[illegible] Arms Control Act 1987. One of the Committee's functions is to make recommendations for grants for the Peace and Disarmament Education Trust (PADET).

2. PACDAC provides grants in response to applications from the public (generally groups seeking to promote disarmament issues or matters of conflict resolution), subject only to certain Trust conditions. According to these, the grants must be in accordance with the object of the trust, which is "to advance education and thereby to promote international peace, arms control and disarmament".

3. In carrying out its role to advance education on international peace, arms control and disarmament, PACDAC has instituted an essay competition to encourage greater awareness of disarmament and arms control issues among secondary school students. Five prizes each of 500 New Zealand dollars will be awarded to the students who submit the best essays on a disarmament topic, and the five schools from which the prize-winners come will also receive library books to the value of 500 New Zealand dollars.

4. PACDAC has also initiated a disarmament PACDAC/PADET Fellowship Programme in cooperation with the Peace Research Centre at the Australian National University in Canberra, Australia. Fellows will be able to undertake a research programme on disarmament and arms control topics at the Centre for up to three months. This programme is in addition to the established university level PACDAC/PADET Disarmament Scholarships Programme. This is designed to support appropriate postgraduate research on disarmament and arms control matters by Masters and Doctoral students at New Zealand universities.

5. PACDAC is also continuing its programme of funding visits to New Zealand of prominent experts in aspects of disarmament and arms control under its Visiting Speakers Programme. This is a very effective way of stimulating public discussion of disarmament and arms control subjects of current interest.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

[9 September 1993]

1. The Philippines has integrated a programme of education on disarmament and peace studies into the elementary and secondary levels of its educational institutions and also into its vocational and technical institutes.

2. Education on peace and disarmament has been made an integral component of subject areas such as Civics and Culture, Geography and History.

3. In addition, both state and private colleges and universities offer programmes, seminars and subjects on disarmament and on international peace and security.

4. The Department of Education, Culture and Sports and both public and private schools have undertaken other activities, among which are seminars and workshops on peace and on human rights; projects that focus on the victims of armed conflicts, particularly the children; a "Toys for Peace" programme; writing and slogan contests; letter-writing and signature-collection campaigns for peace; cultural presentations; and measures to encourage the active involvement of communities with schools in these undertakings.

TUNISIA

[Original: French]

[20 May 1993]

The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General, and, with reference to his letter ODA/7-93/EID of 18 January 1993, has the honour to inform him that Tunisia is in the process of preparing an education programme and information campaign in implementation of resolution 46/27 entitled "Education and information for disarmament", adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 1991.

UKRAINE

[Original: Russian]

[6 July 1993]

The whole course of international events highlights how significant disarmament in world politics and how important it is to put an end to the arms race. On the successful resolution of this issue depends the guarantee of real security and a peaceful future for all peoples.

The paramount importance which Ukraine attaches to the need for a breakthrough on disarmament - the achievement of specific, tangible results on arms limitation and disarmament - may be explained primarily in terms of the sharply increased risk if the arms race continues unchecked. Stockpiling weapons of destruction - which amounts to actual preparation for the use of military force - increases the risk of war on both the regional and the global scale. Disarmament too, while it plays an important role in averting the danger of regional conflicts which could turn into world war, is itself in a very real sense a global issue. The achievement of true disarmament will form the essential basis for the solution of other global problems, such as the world food situation, the development of essentially new energy sources, the elimination of the gap in economic development between different countries and the preservation of the environment. The pressing need for real progress on the important task of limiting and halting the arms race arises from the fact that it has recently been growing faster than agreements can be reached on disarmament and the non-proliferation of modern weaponry. If the arms race cannot be halted, the stage may be reached, in some extremely dangerous areas, when it will be completely impossible to conclude agreements based on reciprocal inspection, and this could have disastrous consequences. In the task of strengthening peace, halting the arms race and bringing about real security a specially important role is played by non-governmental organizations. Traditionally they are of material assistance in achieving the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter; they give active support to the work of the United Nations on peace and disarmament, are effective in spreading information and help to create a well-informed public opinion in favour of disarmament. More than 68 non-governmental organizations in Ukraine play an active role and devote their energies to the implementation of a wide range of programmes relating to disarmament, conversion, peace issues and human rights.

Much has already been done.

In the course of 1992 and 1993 the following has been accomplished:

- Conferences of both general and academic interest were held in Kiev (May 1992) and Zaporozhye (October 1992) on the theme of realizing the principles of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, which contains Ukraine's stated intention to adopt permanent neutrality, remaining outside any military blocs and holding to three non-nuclear principles: not to accept, not to produce and not to acquire nuclear weapons.

- A "round table" was held in Kiev in June 1992 to discuss the conversion of military production in Ukraine. It was attended by representatives from the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, along with specialists from the Moscow Centre for Political and International Research, the International Federation of Peace and Concord and the Ukrainian Peace Council.

- In March 1993 a conference was held jointly with peace organizations from Poland, Hungary and Slovakia to discuss the issues of peacemaking and environmental security in the Carpathian region.

- On 10 February 1992 the Ukrainian Peace Council adopted, jointly with peace organizations from Russia, Belarus and Moldova, an appeal to CIS Heads of State meeting in Minsk on 14 February 1992, calling on them to announce a moratorium on all territorial claims and on any unilateral action or moves on the part of one State which might affect the interests of other States.

- From 21 to 25 April 1992 the Ukrainian Peace Council took part in the meeting of parliamentary, government and public representatives which was held in Brussels at the invitation of NATO headquarters.

- From 23 to 26 March 1992 the Ukrainian Peace Council, together with organizations from Russia, Belarus and other States, took part in a peace mission to Moldova (at the time of the armed conflict in the Dniester region).

- On 17 October 1992 the regional peace committee organized a round table in Odessa on "Peace and concord in the land of Moldova", the participants being representatives of citizens' bodies from Ukraine, Russia, Moldova and the Dniester region.

- On 4 October 1992 the Ukrainian Peace Council held a press conference on the future of the Yavorivsky military testing site (Lvov region).

- During the course of 1992 there was extensive public discussion in Ukraine on radio, television and in the press, on the theme "What need has Ukraine for nuclear arms?". About 100 publications appeared on this topic.

- Three public hearings were held, jointly with the Ukrainian environmental association "Zeleny svit" ("Green World"), dealing with environmental abuse of Ukrainian territory by the army. A map showing the sites affected was produced. Representatives of "Zelemy svit" and the management of the "Ukrittya" organization undertook a survey of the current state of safety arrangements in the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

- In July 1992 there took place the international "Peace Cruise" down the Dnieper (Kiev-Kanev-Zaporozhye-Nikolaev-Odessa), during which 120 representatives of business and public life in the United States of America, Japan, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and other States discussed the question of assistance for Ukraine in converting military production and cleaning up the waters of the Dnieper.

- On 10 February 1992 the Ukrainian Peace Council put forward to the Commission drawing up the new Constitution a proposal that the following words should be inserted in Article 5, section 1 of the draft Constitution: "Ukraine professes the principles and adheres to the laws of a civilized, neutral, non-aligned State, guaranteeing its citizens the right to live in conditions of peace, harmony and international cooperation. The propagation of war, military ideas or actions, violence, and national or territorial delimitation or discord is unlawful."

- On 15 January 1993 the Ukrainian Peace Council organized round-table talks on a peaceful resolution to the problem of the Black Sea Fleet.

- On 14 April 1993 the Ukrainian Peace Council sent a memorandum to the participants of the International Non-Governmental Organizations' Conference on Disarmament, held in New York from 20 to 23 April 1993, concerning the current state of Ukrainian public opinion regarding the elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine.

- From 14 to 16 April 1993 a number of Ukrainian organizations, along with the International Centre for Conversion and Environmental Safety (Moscow), ran a seminar in Kiev on conversion of missile forces in the context of the political, social and economic changes in the States of the CIS. A range of issues were discussed, including the legality of transferring Ukrainian nuclear weapons bases and arsenals to Russian jurisdiction and the problem of how to attract international financial and technical assistance in eliminating nuclear arms from Ukraine.

- On 20 May 1993 the Ukrainian Peace Council and the Ukrainian Peace Fund adopted a Statement and Appeal addressed to the President, Government and the Supreme Council of the Ukraine, which contained the proposal that public opinion should be heeded regarding the speeding up of the process of disarmament, conversion of military production and elimination of nuclear arms in Ukraine and the need for speedy ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The National Institute for Strategic Studies in Kiev has already twice organized a seminar entitled "Defence, peace and security policy" dealing with a wide range of defence, military-political, nuclear and conversion issues. Its next session is scheduled for September 1993. Participants in the seminar include leading specialists from Ukrainian ministries and departments, scientific research establishments, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and representatives of the Rand Corporation, USA.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

[Original: Arabic]

[19 August 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to

the recent memorandum No. ODA/7-93/EID dated 18 January 1993 pertaining to General Assembly resolution 46/27 entitled "Education and information for disarmament", adopted by the United Nations on 6 December 1991, and in particular to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the same resolution, has the honour to describe below the activities which have been carried out by the competent authority in the United Arab Emirates, namely, the Ministry of Education, with a view to the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

From an examination of the new curricula for general education, it is clear that they aim at changing basic attitudes towards aggression, violence, and warfare, according to the nature of each subject, as follows:

1. Inculcation of right values and right action, such as charity, truth, wisdom, honesty, justice and cooperation.

2. Appreciation of action in accordance with ethical norms based on spiritual principles.

3. Imparting information about the interrelationship of human civilizations so as to spread human brotherhood.

4. Adopting moderation and mediation as guiding principles in all the various life situations.

5. Practice in carrying out one's obligations as a human being.

6. Drawing on the best of the past and harmonizing it with the present.

7. The appreciation of human achievements through the historical process of building a civilization.

8. Cherishing the ideal of brotherhood and open-mindedness.

9. Realizing that the coexistence of both a civilized and a spiritual way of life is possible.

10. Rejection of the confusion that exists between freedom and chaos.

11. Respect for and compliance with the laws of society.

12. The exercise of freedom on the basis of solid foundations.

13. A call for world peace built on justice and the rejection of all forms of racism and discrimination based on race, origin or colour.

14. Training in a critical approach, constructive dialogue and the rejection of superstition.

15. Guidance in endurance and the curtailment of material needs, the rejection of falsehood and the defence of truth in a sound and balanced fashion; appreciation of work, striving, perseverance and competence.

Working towards the complete implementation of the above-mentioned United Nations resolutions, we shall continue to ensure that new books and teaching materials reflect attitudes and orientations that discourage violence, aggression and warfare by circulating the above-mentioned United Nations resolutions to the committees responsible for the composition and preparation of new reading material.

The Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

[Original: French]

[29 March 1993]

Under the plan for the development of education for international understanding, cooperation and peace (1986-1995), UNESCO has launched a series of pilot projects, aimed at adults, on education for peace, disarmament, security and development, in order to enhance their awareness of the significant contribution they could make to peace, international understanding and respect for human rights. These pilot projects were launched in various regions of the world (Africa, Latin America, Asia, Arab States and Europe). Their objective was to encourage initial and on-the-job training of personnel in the field of non-formal and adult education with a view to internationally oriented education, and to promote greater appreciation among member States of the importance to be accorded to awareness of disarmament issues, growing economic and social interdependence, the dangers of nuclear war, the peaceful use of scientific discoveries, etc., in the context of adult education.

These projects resulted in the preparation of materials, which have been tested. In particular, the publication of two works should be noted: International Education for Adults: a Seminar, by the Finnish National Committee for UNESCO, and Learning to live in security, prepared jointly by the Swedish National Committee for UNESCO and UNESCO.

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL

[Original: English]

[15 June 1993]

1. On 26 January 1993, the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) joined with the International Federation of Free

Teachers Unions (IFFTU) to form the Education International (EI), based in Amsterdam, Netherlands, the largest professional or sectoral trade union organization in the world, with a membership of 18 million teachers in 114 countries.

2. Although Education International does not organize courses itself, it is deeply committed to the promotion of education for understanding and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. It presses for reducing arms expenditures and reallocating such resources to education and other socially useful activities.

3. EI is currently consulting its member organizations about draft policies to be presented by its Executive Board at its first World Congress; it is expected that those policies will include the promotion of disarmament.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

[Original: English]

[10 June 1993]

1. In the area of peace, the educational activities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA), based in Chicago, Illinois, USA, include the development of a Social Statement on Peace; attempts to teach a variety of peacemaking concepts from the preschool through the university levels; and cooperation with other non-governmental organizations, as well as the United Nations, to establish a Global Peace Service.

2. The Church's Social Statement on Peace, scheduled for adoption and release in 1995, follows two earlier Statements that focused largely, though not exclusively, on nuclear weapons. These Statements set forth policy bases to guide reflection and action on contemporary issues in the local, national and international spheres by ELCA's 5.3 million members in approximately 11,000 congregations, as well as its seminaries and 29 affiliated colleges. The 1995 Statement will be preceded by an educational publication for use at the congregational level.

3. For children from the ages of three to five, ELCA has recently completed two national training programmes and three seminars, as well as an instructional videotape, for preschool teachers on 10 steps through which the very young can learn the art of conflict resolution, bypassing both aggressive behaviour and calls for teacher intervention. Also, in cooperation with the Presbyterian Church USA, ELCA has prepared a manual devoted to the interlinked themes of self-affirmation, building peace, celebrating diversity and caring for the Earth. It will be available to educators in late 1993. Further, the two Churches have collaborated in producing a handbook for use by teachers and youth leaders to invite adolescents to begin reflecting on their attitudes towards war in the light of the tenets of their faith.

4. At the tertiary level, the Lutheran Peace Fellowship of ELCA's 29 colleges and universities recently carried out a survey of peace courses available to undergraduates. The Church also conducts an annual three-day Peace Prize Forum in five of its colleges in the midwest to introduce students and academic

communities to Nobel Peace laureates and peacemaking efforts world wide. The 1992 Forum emphasized the United Nations, featuring such speakers as the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and a former Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

5. In cooperation with World Peacemakers, ELCA is currently planning a conference on the subject of a Global Peace Service, bringing together religious groups, grass-roots peace organizations, other non-governmental organizations concerned with peace and representatives to the United Nations, as well as members of the Organization's staff. One of the objectives of the conference is an assessment of ways in which educational institutions may begin to develop training for the Global Peace Service, a task in which we look forward to close cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

GLOBAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATES

[Original: English]

[24 August 1993]

1. Global Education Associates (based in New York, New York, USA) has two projects concerning education and information for disarmament.

A. Research and writing on the linkages between ecological security and peace and disarmament

2. This project has included case studies and field research in the East Asian region with plans for articles and a book on various aspects of these linkages. One such article is scheduled for publication in late 1993 or early 1994 by the Division of Human Rights and Peace of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). A book-length work on these linkages, currently in progress, is scheduled for publication by Orbis Press in 1994. In addition, a graduate-level course, Ecology and Peace, based on this research and writing is being planned.

B. 1994 Symposium on the United Nations

3. This project aims at early preparation of educators, civic leaders and others to help organize educational programmes for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995. This symposium will include a section on the work of the Organization for peace and disarmament.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS

[Original: English]

[21 June 1993]

1. The International Association of University Presidents (IAUP) (currently based in Kobe, Japan) has developed a global programme for arms control education in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

The programme includes prototype courses in peace and security studies to be taught internationally in undergraduate and in professional schools - among them medical, law, education, business and journalism schools; a course linking arms control and the environment; and a series of seminars. This unprecedented educational undertaking is designed to allow the techniques of conflict resolution and arms limitation negotiations to be studied on a global scale as the ways of war have been through the centuries.

2. The programme is the product of 18 months of work by the 140-member Commission, whose membership includes leading experts in peace and security studies from throughout the world, among them ambassadors to the United Nations, United Nations Under-Secretaries-General, United Nations disarmament specialists, scholars in fields ranging from the humanities to engineering; the Secretary-General of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs; military officers; the Director of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament in Africa; the Chairman of the Latin American Association of Social Scientists; the Russian representative to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament at Geneva; and presidents of colleges.

3. IAUP has also developed an International Seminar on Arms Control and Disarmament for scholars and government officials from developing nations at Juniata College, Pennsylvania, administered by Juniata's Baker Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies. Additionally, a Seminar in Arms Control Education for laymen will be held at the State University of New York/College at Old Westbury with the participation of journalists and religious and business leaders. Both seminars will be annual events.

4. Other Commission projects include a research project on restructuring the military in nations moving to civilian governance; a world directory of arms control and related courses; a cooperative effort between the Commission and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and an electronic communications network on arms control education undertaken in cooperation with the Centre for Global Responsibility of the University of London.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL-TO-SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

[Original: English]

[12 July 1993]

1. The International School-to-School Experience (ISSE), based in Urbana, Ohio, USA, was founded in 1971 to promote peace and intercultural understanding among children of 11-14 years of age. It works through three-week visits by a delegation representing one school to that of another in another country. Now active in 14 nations, ISSE has involved in its programmes some 30,000 people in schools and school communities.

2. After sufficient preparation, a delegation of 10 students departs for a selected school in another country, each member living with the family of a host school pupil of the same age with whom he or she attends classes and presents to all grade levels at the school many aspects of his or her culture. Exchange is mutual because each visitor participates in family and community activities, as well as the host school's special reception programme and its normal daily studies. Through such experiences, children and young people world wide come to realize that education must take priority over armed forces in any national agenda.

PEACE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTRE

[Original: English]

[14 June 1993]

1. The Peace Education Resource Centre based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is a small completely volunteer Special Library on peace issues and peace education, most of whose members are or were teachers or librarians.

2. In the last two years, the Centre has tried especially to give any assistance possible to parents and teachers of elementary age school children. During the Gulf War, we received a number of calls asking for assistance in working with children on the problems raised by the war, and realized that a guide to resource materials would be very useful. We started work on this and brought out the booklet Children and Peacemaking, which includes a list of the Canadian Global Education Programme projects and Coordinators.

3. In this same area of children and peacemaking, a new book is of special interest. One World, One Earth, Educating Children for Social Responsibility, by Merryl Hammond and Rob Collins (New Society Publishers, Gabriola Island, B.C. and Philadelphia, PA, 19143, 1993) is the best single book we have seen for working and learning with children.

4. At the secondary school level, students and teachers are often looking for help in finding good resources to use for an essay or presentation. In trying to assist in this area we brought out an earlier booklet, Reading for a Peaceful Planet, organized under topic headings, with an introductory section under each, followed by a wider list of possible references.